Traffic on Delhi Metro Line

2857 SHRI LAUTSURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1908 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th March. 2006 and state:

the number of coaches at present being used on Delhi Metro Line-Ill, now extended to Dwarka sub-city w.e.f 1st April, 2006 with the actual seating and convenient standing capacity in each coach;

whether any on the spot study was made to evaluate actual number of passengers on average traveling during peak hours *vis-a-vis* normal capacity, if so, the details thereof;

if no actual study was made the basis of assessment that there was no heavy traffic during peak hours; and

if so, the steps proposed to provide adequate services on the line, particularly during peak hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There are 23 trains, each having 4 coaches (total of 92 coaches) as on date for use on Line-Ill of Delhi Metro from Bharakhamba Road to Dwarka sub-city The average seating capacity per coach is 45, whereas the average standing capacity per coach is approximately 250 passengers, totaling to capacity of 295 passengers per coach

(b) and (c) The trains in Delhi Metro are fitted with load sensors and the Train Operator (Driver) gets an on-line indication in his driving cabin regarding passenger loading in each coach Based on this, DMRC has reported that on Line-Ill, over loading does not take place during peak hours.

(d) Does notarise.

Cities under JNNURM

†2858 SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cities related from various States in group 'A', 'B' and 'C under Jawahar Lai Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the percentage of Central and State Governments' share in the expenditure to be incurred on the said Mission; and

the provision made by the Centre and the State Governments to raise the financial resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE *W* THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There are total 63 identified cities under JNNURM. A list of these Cities is enclosed at Statement-I. (See below)

The details may kindly been seen at Statement-ll (See below)

The expenditure on the projects is to be met by the Central Government, State Government and the Urban Local Body as per the percentage prescribed in JNNURM. The expenditure is to be met by them through their budgetary resources

Statement-I

List of identified cities/urban agglomerations (UA) as per 2001 census

SI. No.	City/UA	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
a)	**Mega Cities/UAs**		
1.	Delhi	Delhi	12877
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57 42
b)	**Million-plus Cities**		
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58

SI. No.	City/UA	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40

Sl. No.	City/UA	Name of the State	Population (in lakh)
c)	**Identified cities/UAs with less than one million population**		
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartaia	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31

Statement-ll

The percentage of Central and State Government share in the expenditure

Category of cities/Towns/UAs	Grant		ULB or Para-Statal Share/Loan from financial institutions
	Centre	State	
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35%	15%	50%
Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census.	50%	20%	30%
Cities/towns/UAs in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.	90%	10%	—
Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above.	80%	10%	10%
For setting up de-salination plants within 20 Kms. from sea-shore and other urban areas predominantly facing water scarcity due to brackish water and non-availability of surface source.	80%	10%	10%

Introduction of Monorail in Hyderabad and Secundrabad

2859. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals for introduction of Monorail in Hyderabad and Secundrabad to decongest the traffic;